WASHINGTON

A Negro Senator Elect from Mississippi.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Undignified Debate Between Members.

Mormon Petitions for the Admission of Utah.

Proceedings of the Indian Commission.

Efforts for Civilizing the Bedouins of the Plains.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL

Negro United States Scantor from Mississippi.
Private despatches to a Southern member of Congress from Jackson, Miss., say that H. R. Revels, of Matchez, has been elected to the United States Senate for the short term by eighty-one votes. The receiver of the despatches says Revels is a negro.

The Senate Muddle Over the Virginia Bill.

The Senate is evidently getting muddled on the Virginia question. After an exceedingly droway e towards the hour of adjournment the friends and opponents of the bill were evidently equally us to come to some determination. The owever, was reopened by an unexpected tilt etween Trumbuil and Sumner on a mere techina usion in comparing the Senate and the Hous ills. A great deal of quibbling followed, when proposition was made to fix four o'clock to-morrow moon for a vote. By this time it was quite lat adjourn. It was finally agreed that the vote should be taken on the pending bill, with amendments, or both bills with amendments, as the Senate might see fit at the time. It may be considered certain tha the Virginia question, after ten days of debate, will be acted upon to-morrow by the Senate. nated Discussion in the House-Little "On

pleasantness? Among Members.

The discussion in the House to-day which originated in the resolution to print 12,000 copies of the report of the special commissioner of the revenue, Wells, was bitter, and to some extent personal in its character. It developed the fact that there is a great deal of feeling between the protectionists and the free traders, and that the latter are decidedly in the ascendant, Kelley and Logan came near having a personal difficulty during the debate, and, as it was, they contradicted each other so finity that It amounted to the lie direct. There were loud words, but fortunately no blows, Logan finally selling Kelley that he didn't want to have anything to do with him. Kelley replied, while in his seat.
"No; nor I don't want to have anything to do with but what you have said aint true, that's all." When Logan had finished he went back to where Kelley sits and some violent gesticulations took place, but there was no blood letting. Laftin, in his ch on the subject, told the simple truth about

"little enpleasantness" between Messrs. Scotled Dawes and Garfield, which created some excitement and was quite spicy while it continued. Scotled who is at once cool and sarcastic, started out with Dawes of opposing the League Island bill because the Pennsylvania delegation refused to vote for him for Speaker. He also hinted that Garfield. from whose seat Dawes made his speech the other day, was in collusion with Dawes, and that as a consideration for this aid Dawes had introduced a view certain New York brokers. This brought both Dawes and Gardeld to their feet. They repelled Scothe Speaker and the House. Scoffeld, however, kept on resterating the charge that Garfield had the \$3,000 appropriated to give him a chance to inter view the gold brokers, Garfield repeating from his seat, "For my benefit do you mean?" The affair

The New York Gold Pool Investigation. Messrs. Osborn and Bocock, brokers of New York, were the only witnesses examined to-day by th gold panic investigating committee. Their testi mony was much the same as that of other witnesse who have arready appeared before the committee.

Removal of Political Disabilities.

a meeting this morning and considered a number o cases of persons to be relieved from the ban of po litical distranchisement. The committee expects within a few days, to report a long list of names to be passed upon by the Senate. As yet but two and the other from Georgia. The committee is in-clined to a general bill upon the subject of removing solitical disabilities; but as yet no definite action has been taken on the subject.

Moetings of Senate Committees.
The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post
Roads held a long session this morning, considering a number of Post Office appointments. A lively dis ssion arose over the Postmaster of Mobile, which had not finished when the committee adjourned.

ing resumed its deliberations on the subject of fund ing a certain portion or the national debt. It is now certain that funding in some shape will be urged or Congress during the present session, though the details have not yet been determined upon.

The Benate Committee on Commerce to-day had up the name of Mr. Butler as Consul General to British India. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Chandler, is opposed to Mr. Butler, hence the obsti

Young Lopez and the Garcias.
It seems the truth about the Lopez-Garcia sensation is this:—Lopez, Jr., when at a recent reception by Secretary Fish, was very warmly received by the Lopez for some time and treated him with great courtesy. Madame Carcia, the highly accomplished wife of the Argentine minister, and a diplomat of no mean calibre, happened to be present, and noticing the reception of young Lopez became ver much excited. So far did excitement get the better of discretion, in fact, that the lady went up to Mrs Fish and made some unpleasant observations. She expressed to Mrs. Fish her astonishment that the son of a great tyrant should be invited to the recep-

"Madame," said Mrs. Fish with a stately manner

"Mr. Lopez is a guest here." Madame Garcia, on receiving this polite rebuff observed that if Lopez was to be there she (Madame Garcia) felt obliged to retire. Mrs. Fish, in reply to this, simply bowed stiffly, and Madame Garcia with

her attendants immediately left the house. The above is the version of the difficulty given b the friends of young Lopez. Madame Garcia's friends give another turn to the story. They say that the difficulty began in a dispute between Madame Garcia and Mrs. King, of this city, about the translation of a novel written by the former. ame Garcia, it seems, is an authoress and her book has been translated into sev eral languages. Mrs. King undertook to trans literal rendering that Madame Garcia could not ap prove of it. Madame Garcia consequently refuse cept it or to give any remunerat the fansiation should have been made in more ele-gant and readable English. The two literary ladies

necrosery Fish's reception and the result altereation, during which both spoke very and Mrs. King is said to have used unusuwarmy, and are king is said to have used unusually offensive language. Just in the height of this excitement hadame Garcia noticed the presence of Lopes, and she difficulty with Mrs. Fish followed.

Proceedings of the ludian Commission—Justice to the Cherokees—Appropriations for Bincational Purposes—Interviewing the Presi-

its session until to-day. On Monday the Cherokee delegation, headed by Colonei Downing, their chief, came before the board and asked the commission to use their induces with Congress against the pas-sage of several bills, which they claim to be in di-rect violation of their treaties. rect violation of their treaties with the government. Coloneis Adair and Vaughan and Judge Field were eloquent in their appeals for justice. The Commission promised their earnest attention to the subject. Chief Pitchelyn, of the Choctaw nation, also made a warm appeal for schools among the Indians, declaring that the salvation of the race lay in those institutions. He said there are many educated Christians in his tribe.

On motion of ex-Governor Lane, of Indians, the

On motion of ex-Governor Lane, of Indians, the Commission resolved to request the Secretary of the Interior to excommend to Congress to make liberal appropriations for educational purposes, to be expended among the tribes and bands gathered on the reservations or in other permanent homes, and to put the expenditure of all moneys not otherwise provided for under the direction of the Secretary; to place all schools for Indians ordered by the government under the inspection of said Commissioners

the following resolution, which was adopted:—
That in the option of this Board it is important that the necessary appropriations be promptly made by Congress to aid in locating the Apaches of Arisons and New Mexico on permanent reservations, alike for the protection of the whites and the safety of the Indians and the economy of the administration.

Commissioner Farwell, of Chicago, having resigned the secretaryship, the Board resolven that the thanks of the Commission are hereby tendered to John V. Farwell for the faithful, efficient and prompt manner in which he had discharged his iuties as secretary of the Board. Vincent Colyer, of New York, was then elected secretary, and Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg; Wm. E. Dodge and Nathan Bishop, of New York, and George fl. Stuart, of Philadelphia, were appointed an Executive Committee to conduct the business of the Board in the interim of

Yesterday the Commissioners paid their respects to the President, and through their chairman, Mr. Brunot, assured him of their increasing interest in the work and the economy of the President's policy. that the Commissioners supported him in his en-deavors to regulate Indian affairs. He thanked them faithfulness in carrying out treaties with gindness was the surest way of protecting the Western bor der from desolating and costly wars. When Congress falled to make the necessary appropriation and war ensued there was no other alternative but to use force, however expensive.

As several of the Commissioners were accommanies by their wives on their extended visits to the Indian Territory last summer they travelled at their own expense. Mrs. Grant invited the wives of the Commissioners to a luncheon to-day at the Executive Mansion. It is said to have been a very pleasant affair. Mrs. Grant and her sister-inlaw, Mrs. Dent; Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. Felix R. Brunot, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. George H. Stuart, Mrs. Henry S. Lane, Mrs. Vincent Colyer, Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, Mrs. John D. Hall, Mrs. George W. Childs, Mrs. Bancroft, Miss Hogg, and the gentlemen, including the President and his household, belonging to those lagies were present. nging to those ladies were present.
The Income Tax.

By law the limitation on income taxes expired during the present year; and, although the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has, in his annual report five per centum or a reduced rate, Congress has no acted upon the same. The question is now mooted as to when this limitation expires, and the matter has been carefully examined by the officials of the tion. Although no definite action has been an-nounced, it is known that the Commissioner will decide that income taxes are to be assessed up to the end of and including the current year of 1870 and that the levy will be made accordingly. This will be a matter of surprise to the taxpayers, and occasion quite an excitement among tho turn large incomes. It is understood that strong ition will be made to the further continuance of this tax by Congress.

Unveiling the Statue of General Greene. fame, and presented to the government of the United to-day in the old hall of the Representatives. Suita ble speeches were made on the subject in the Senate

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have it structed their chairman to report a resolution to the House calling upon the President for all the infor mation in possession of the government relating to the imprisonment of American citizens in Great

Repeal of the Duty on Imported Hides. O. L. Grant, of Chicago, brother of the President G. W. Allen, of Milwaukee; R. M. Pomeroy, of Cincinnati; Chauncey Coon, R. S. Spaiding, William Spooner and John Cummings, Jr., of Boston, reprenting the hide importers and leather dealers, apneared before the Ways and Means Committee to day to urge the removal of the tarriff on raw hides. Mr. Allen acted as the spokesman of the party. He informed the committee that under the present tariff of ten per cent gold ad valorem on raw hides it was impossible for the leather dealers of the United States to compete with those of Canada in the manufacture of leather and products. The Canadians imported their hides free of duty, and with their cheap labor were enabled to un tersell merchants of the United States in the mar kets of the world. Mr. Alien convinced the com mittee that placing hides on the free list would be no injury to the domestic production of them, for from South America and the quantity produced at home being very small. The delegation left the committee room satisfied that the committee wil

accede to their request. Honorable Discharges from the Army. The House Committee on Military Affairs at their meeting to-day agreed upon a joint resolution which the chairman was authorized to report, in regard to charges of desertion in cases of soldiers honorably discharged. It provides that in all cases where private soldiers in the late war for the Union served out the term of their enlistment and were honorably discharged from the service, or died while in the service and in the the Secretary of War, upon the application of the party or his representative to remove any charge of desertion that may stand upon the roll agains such soldiers when there has not been a conviction for desertion by a court martial. The fund for the Soldlers' Home arising from any forfeiture of pay shall not be diminished by the act.

Settling Officers' Accounts.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury having repre sented to the Military Committee that the passage of a bill extending to all officers of the army the same privileges for settling up their accounts for funds vouchers and property during the war would save some \$20,000 annually for cierks' salaries, the com mittee to-day agreed to report such a bill.

Assessment Assessors Appointed.
The following appointments of assistant assessors have been made:—For the Thirtieth district of New York, William Wiggins, Henry M. Cooke, Jame Wilson, John J. Weber, Silas M. Dodge, C. H. Porter; for the Ninth district, Edwin Skidmore, Ferdinan Branden, H. O. French, Peter H. Houghtaling, Albert Bogert, William P. Hall, J. Cameron; for the Twenty-third district, John C. Hanchett and Charles J

The American Colonization Society. This morning the Board of Managers of th American Colonization Society, who have been in ssion here since Tuesday last, called upon President Grant at the Executive Mansion. Mr. Latrobe president of the society, after introducing the managers, who were cordially received by the Presi-

dent, made a few remarks explaining the objects of ociety and speaking of what had already been implished towards the civilization of Africa, ident Grant replied briefly, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the society and his hope that much good may result from its efforts.

The Supreme Court was to-day engaged in hearing the St. Louis public school land cases, which were yesterday suspended to hear the argument of the McGarrahan case. No. 32 will be the flext cause

Kentucky Distillers' Convention Commissioner Delano has received information

that the convention of Kentucky distillers, which met at Lexington yesterday, endorsed his action in fixing the forty-eight hours for the fermentation period in sweet mashhouses and seventy-two hours in sour mashhouses from the time of the breaking Weekly Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending January 15:-New Orleans (December 24 to January 8)...

The Census Bill.

The substitute reported by Senator Conkling today entirely sweeps away the House Census bill and merely provides for taking the census of 1870 in conformity to the constitution of the United States.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Semilou.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1870. STATUE OF GENERAL GREENE.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., presented a commu-sication from the Governor of Rhode Island. He said that, in conjunction with his colleagues reprewith the honorable duty of presenting to Congress, in the name of the people of that State, a marble statue of Nathaniel Greene. This statue had been placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives in pursuance of an act of Congress setting apart that chamber as a receptacle for the statues of distinguished Americans now deceased—two from each State. He eulogized the character and ser-

active part and their influence upon the history of the country.

Mr. Sumnen, (rep.) of Mass., submitted resolutions accepting the statue, returning thanks to the Governor of Rhode Island, and through him to the people of the State, for the beautiful work of art, and assigning the statue a place in the gallery of the old hall of the House. He said that among the generals of the Revolution Greene was next after Washington, and his military genius, which was of no common order, had been frequently shown. This national recognition of his patriotism and fidelity to the cause of liberty was eminently appropriate.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of S. C., reviewed the military history of General Greene—his remarkable personal character and the story of his sufferings, defeats and great achievements in the war of the Revolution—all of which he believed would be fitly symbolized in the beautiful statue of the noole patriot. The General's greatest triumphs had been achieved in South Carolina, which fact had been officially recognized by the Legislature of that State, and he now, in behalf of South Carolina, added his humble tribute of respect for the memory or General Greene.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., also addressed the Senate; after which the concurrent resolutions submitted by Mr. Summer were adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y.—For the preservation of harbors in the United States against encroachment.

By Mr. Ross, (rep.) of Kan.—To grant a right of

encroachment.

By Mr. Ross, (rep.) of Kan.—To grant a right of way through public lands to the Junction City and Denver Railway Company.

By Mr. Casserily, (dem.) of Cal.—To promote the disposition of public lands in California. It provides that thirty days after the passage of the act public lands shall be open to entry by homestead and pre-emution settlers only.

ands shall be open to entry by homestead and preemption settlers only.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. TRAYER, (rep.) of Neb., by way of correction
said that in his remarks on the preceding day
relative to gross misrepresentations in connection
with the circulation of petitions for the abolition of
the franking privilege he had referred to the reckless
statements made in behalf of the proposed reform, he
did not intend to impute to any head of department
intentional misrepresentation, and asserted his confidence in the purity of the motives of the Postmaster
General.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported the House Census nill, with an amendment in the shape of a substitute, as follows:

Be itenacted, &c., that the Secretary of the Interior be instructed so to change the schedule and bianks to be used in enumerating the inhabitants of the United States in 1874 as to make the same conform to the constitution of the United States.

States.

THE UNITED STATES POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

AIT. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill to
establish a postal telegraph system and to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company,
it authorizes the Postmaster General to establish
telegraph offices in connection with the post
offices in every city and village where telegraph stations are now maintained, and at receptably observed by contract with the Postal Telegraph Company, and for their special and immediate delivery where a letter delivery is provided by law, or within one mile of every postal telegraph office, where there is no delivery; and a delivery at special rates, beyond such limits, excepting messages transmitted at night, which shall be delivered the next morning. He is also directed to provide for the transmission of messages by mail to or from the nearest postal telegraph office, when received for or destined to any place not having such an office; for the transmission by delegraph of postal money orders; for the transmission of the message in special cases; for printing of transmissions and for transmissions where the whole amount has not been paid. The rates to be prepaid for transmission and delivery of messages of twenty words or figures, or less, including date, address and signature, shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each additional five words or figures, or less, one-fifth of the above rates. But the rates for messages directed to be transmitted by night shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each additional part thereof, and for each additional ten words one-fifth these rates. The rates shall be prepaid by telegrapho stamps and shall cover the expense of the post office of immediate special delivery and of transmission by mail where required to or from any postal telegraph Company is authorized to make special contract to be made with the Postal Telegraph Company is authorized to make special contract to be made with the Postal Telegraph Company is authorized to make special contract to be made with the Postal Telegraph Company is authorized to make special contract to be company and the rates for the Associated Press news shall not exceed those now pany for ten years provised that the company. Telegrap

the terms shall be approved and the purchase consummated by Congress.

The Virginia bill was then taken up.
Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass, moved to amend by inserting a provise that the constitution of the State shall never be so amended as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote or hold office who are now entitled to vote under said constitution, except in punishment of crime, nor exclude from service as juror any person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Lost.

Mr. Draxer, (rep.) of Mo., renewed the amendment previously offered by him admitting Viginia to re-

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., renewed the amendment previously offered by him admitting Viginia to representation in Congress on the following fundamental conditions:—That the State constitution shall never be changed to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote, who are now entitled to vote, except in punishment of such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all inhabitants of said State, provided that any alteration of the State constitution, prospective in its effect.

may be made in regard to the time and place of resi-

dence of the voters.

Mr. Dakk said this fundamental condition had been required of all the other reconstructed States, and in view of the proposed attempt which he believed to be in the programme of the democracy to overturn the fifteenth amendment by the aid of the courts and another department of the government, it was necessary as a means of securing the protection of the back race in Virginia and the other late retictions States.

rebellious States.

Mr. Hablan, (rep.) of lows, supported the amendment in a lengthy speech, principally because of its necessity as a measure of protection for the loyal people of Virginia, by insuring to them the free exercise of the ballot. Having been imposed upon the other States these lundamental conditions should not be omitted in the case of Virginia.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., said stringent conditions to prevent the ostracism of colored people were particularly applicable to Virginia as foremost of the States in rebellion.

Mr. TRUMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, said the proposition

States in rebellion.

Mr. Täurman, (dem.) of Ohio, said the proposition of the amendment was to say to a State that her people should not hereafter be allowed to amend their own constitution. He denied the power of Congress to make such a declaration of effect prior to a constitutional amendment, by which some of the reserved rights of the States still left would be taken from them. In this way only could the constitution be made to authorize this exercise of power. Further debate upon the question of the validity of an alleged compact between the United States and a State prior to the admission of the State was participated in by Messrs. Morton, Davis, Thurman and Hayfan.

and a State prior to the admission of the State was participated in by Messrs. Morton, Davis, Thurman and Hartan.

Mr. Howard forwarded to the Clerk and had read a telegram from a citizen of Atlanta, Ga., whose name he refused to divelge for prudential reasons, setting forth that a conspiracy was in progress in the Legislature of Georgia as a means of getting the State into the Union and afterwards defying the laws of Congress. Memoers of the Legislature were known in have taken the qath prescribed by Congress as a seet of their eligibility when they were entirely mashle to take it without perjury.

Several Senators inquired the name of the author of the examunication.

of the eminunication.

Mr. Howard replied that he knew the author to be a gentieman of intelligence and reliability, who had resided sweral years in Georgia, but he declined to give his name, as its publication would expose his correspondent to personal danger.

Mr. Mestron said that within a few days past he had received a number of communications similar in characters.

ad received a number of communications similar in tharacter, some of which asserted that a fund had seen raised to defend members of the Georgia Legis-ature from prosecution for perjury in taking the

Pa., was defeated by year 28, nays 29.

Messer, Coxkins, How and Casserly discussed the legal question involved in the exercise of jurisdiction over States not yet admitted to the Union. Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., moved to adjourn to afford the members of the Senate Committee on the Dutrict of Columbia to keep an engagement with he Mayor of Washington. Not agreed to—year 23, 1478-24.

A subsequent matter.

he sayor of washington. Not agreed to—yeas 23, nays 26.

A subsequent motion by Mr. Monton for adjournment met the same fate by yeas 20, nays 26.

Mr. Drake said he protested against the attempt to take advantage of the absence of some of the Senators by forcing a vote at this time upon the proposition he had submitted. He charged that the senators having charge of this bill had gone around to the friends of the measure and mouced them to-remain, while the opponents of the bill had left the chamber in ignorance of the condition of affairs. Several Senators remarked that absences would return before a vote could be had upon the bill.

Mr. Whison moved to adjourn, and said if the motion was agreed to he would agree that a vote snould be taken to-morrow (Friday) ac four o'clock.

Messrs. Howard and Pomeroy expressed acquisseence in the proposition.

Messrs. Howard and Fomeroy expressed acqui-escence in the proposition.

Mr. Casserly suggested that in any agreement to be made with the opponents of the bill it should be specifically agreed that the whole of the Virginia question be disposed of at the time appointed, and not merely a particular bill, so that a former mis-understanding on the subject should not again

understanding on the subject should not again occur.

Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of ill., also desired to have a specific agreement, if any was to be made, and charged that in voiciting the arrangement which was made on the preceding Friday a vote on Virginia should be taken on the following Monday, some Senators had acted in bad faith and with utter disregard of their obligations.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vi., said the agreement was to vote upon a particular bill at a particular time, but when that time arrived the bill had been substituted by another, and was no longer before the Senate.

he Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senate and House Virrinia bilis were substantially indentical, and that his
inderstanding of the agreement which had been
nade was that a final vote was to be had at one time
ndicated. By his request the Cierk read the bills in
order to show their similarity.

Messrs. CONKLING and CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis.,
said that the view just expressed coincided with
their own understanding of the effect of the agree-

their own ment.

A discussion of a conventional character ensued,
A discussion of a conventional character ensued,
during which various reasons were assigned for the
failure to abide by the previous arrangement. The
motion of Mr. Wilson was then rejected by yeas 23.

She binally it was informally agreed, and the matter to some by the previous arrangement. The motion of Mr. Wilson was then rejected by yeas 23, mays 25. Finally it was informally agreed, and the agreement stated fully and distinctly by the Chair, that the subject would be finally disposed of at four o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon; when the Senate of twenty-five minutes past six P. M., 2d-lourised.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1870. LIGHTHOUSE ON THE JERSEY COAST. Mr. MOORE, (rep.) of N. J., presented several petiions for a lightship on Winter Quarter Shoal, and for a lighthouse on Block Island.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Roors, (rep.) of Ark., introduced a bill for the payment of the Fourth Arkansas mounted intentry volunteers, which was appropriately referred. Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of lowa, introduced a bill for

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, asked leave to intro duced a bill making it an offence punisnable with fine and imprisonment for any person to propose to repeat the action of a State Legislature in raitfying any proposed amendment of the constitution of the

the relief of the settlers on certain lands in lowa.

any proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., objected.

Mr. GOLLADAY, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution of inquiry into the right of postmasters to refuse sending through the mails franked documents not sending through the mails franked documents not sending through the mails franked occuments not sending through the mails franked occuments not sending through the mails franked to the mails fra

Mr. Golden of the right of postmasters to refuse sending through the mails franked documents not mailed at the piace where the Senator or member is residing. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mayham, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution of inquiry as to the erection of a suitable building in Albany. N. Y., for United States courts, post office, internal revenue office, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Smith, (dem.) of Oregon, introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act for a railway from the Central Pacific Railway in California to Portland, Oregon. Referred.

Mr. Loughinger, (rep.) of lows, offered a preamble and resolutions declaring the absence of constitutional authority in the treaty-making power to absorb foreign territory until the consent of the House is given to it. Referred.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution declaratory of the right of the House to consider the propriety and expediency of the appropriation of public money for any purpose whatever, and that the treaty-making power cannot conclude the action of the House in any case where legislation is required to execute it. Referred.

Mr. Tyner, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution to inquire as to the propriety of removing disabilities for desertion from soldiers who had left their regiments after the surrender of the rebel armses. Referred.

Mr. Moore, of N. J., offered a resolution of inquiry as to the relief of farmers from tax as produce brokers. Referred.

Mr. Calkin, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution of inquiry as to the contracts for transporting mails by rairond; whether they are paid by the mail or by the weight. Adopted.

PERSONAL Explanation.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., rising to a personal explanation, had read a paragraph from the St. Louis Democrat intimating that he was largely interested in from works, and he remarked that he had discovered the other day how this and similar misrepreself-instons and inconverse of the iron works, and he remarked that he had discovered the other day how this and similar misrepreself-insto

Mr. Hooper, (rep.) of Utah, presented a petition of 22,000 citizens of Utah praying admission as a State lato the Union. Referred.

Apprentice of Utah praying admission as a State lato the Union. Referred.

Appraisement and inspection of imports. Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of R. L. from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate appraisement and inspection of imports. Recommitted.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The House-then resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

Mr. Scopield, (rep.) of Pa., chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who reported the bill, assured the House that he would have s aid nothing on the subject of this bill had it not been for the very extraordinary speech made by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) the other day, it seemed to him as if that gentleman had made up his mind that the bill must be defeated, without regard to its merits or demerits. He described the chromatances attending the making of that speech; how the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garrield) had solemnly asked the attention of the House to it, reminding him of the "Hear ye, hear ye" of a court crier, and how the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washourn) took his seat beside Mr. Dawes to give him audience, reminding him of the words of the old song describing how a certain auditor, With emotion dill.

On the pivot of his shall,

With emotion dull, On the pivot of his skull, Turned round his listening

pared in advance—this raising a tempest to drown a fig. In this connection he aliaded to the appropriation of \$3,000 made the other day to enable, as he put it, the gentieman from Ohio to entertain some festive bankers of New York, and to the circumstance of the gentieman from Wisconsin having recently got through an appropriation of \$200,000 for the Des Mones rapids, not estimated for by any of those "unworthy departments." It had forced itself upon his conviction almost that which had been repeatedly told him, that "the gentieman from Massachusetts had a little balance to settle with the republican members of Pennsylvania."

DAWES, (rep.) of Mass. -Will the gentleman be

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass.—Will the gentieman be kind enough to state explicitly just what he means by the last remark?

Mr. Scofield—The gentieman himself knows, I suppose, because (in a jesting way) I nave told him what had been suggested; but if he insists on my stating it here I will say that it has been hinted to me that the gentieman from Massachusetts was not altogether satisfied because the republican members from Pennsylvania in the organization of the House had preferred a gentieman who they thought could sometimes find modes of signalizing his frindship other than by the infliction of wounds.

Mr. Dawes—Does the gentieman mean to impute any such motive as that to me in what I have done here on this floor? I ask the gentieman to answer me frankly and fairly—here on this record—does he intend to impute to me any such motive in anytaing I have done here?

Mr. Scofield—If the gentieman will not be so very sensitive and will be quiet for a few minutes he will see just how much I am imputing to him.

Mr. Dawes—The gentieman will on me the favor to answer my question.

Mr. Scofield—When the gentieman was making

Mr. Dawes—The gentleman will do me the favor to answer my question.

Mr. Scopfeld—When the gentleman was making that extraordinary speech about everything but the bill I begged, and so did my colleagues. for a word of explanation, and it was declined. I will answer the gentleman's question in my own way, and I wash now that he would let me have the foor.

Mr. Dawes—It the gentleman will do me the favor to cease his inuendoes and to answer explicitly my mierrogatory, whether he does, here in this place, as a member of the House, impute to me any such motive, he will do me a favor and will do me justice.

notive, he will do he's layor and will describe.

Mr. Scopiel.D—If the gentleman from Massachusetts will be less nervous and will listen to what I have to say he will understand exactly my meaning. I have already said that—although I cannot be lieve that the gentleman from Massachusetts was actuated by any resentment—when I saw all this preparation, and when I saw that he roamed over the whole government to find something obnoxious and that when he had at last awakened the indigns atton of the House against everything that could be criticized in all the departments, and when I saw him gather up his hostility and hurit at the bim gather up his hostility and hurit at at the bim gather up his hostility and hurit at at the bim gather up his hostility and hurit at the departments. which only proposed to remove an old navy yard to a new one, the conviction, I say, was almost forced upon my mind that perhaps the instinuation might have some foundation; and that is all I was

saying.

Mr. Scopinin then proceeded to review those por-

plunged the knife of his wit into those officers he turned round and whispered:—

Faithful are the woulds of a friend.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep., of hil., in that connection, referred to the papers to show that the error of seven initions in the Post Office estimates, alluded to by Mr. Dawes, had not been made in the Post Office Department, and that that fact had been made known to the Committee on Appropriations some time ago.

Mr. Scoffeld, continuing his review of Mr. Dawes' speech, said that the Attorney General, who was the exception to the gentleman's attack, might have, in response to the saying, "faithful are the wounds of a friend," turned around and murinured, "deceitful are the kisses of an enemy," He would not pause to criticise the irreverent illustration of the gentleman from Massachussetts that this was a *John the Baptist bill." If he choose to say that the util bore the same relation to an appropriation that John the Baptist bore to the coming of the Saviour of Men, it was his own tasse; but of course in the assignment of parts, he took to himself the position of Herod. By was to gecantized this rich.

that John the Baptist bore to the coming of the Saviour of Men, it was his own taste; but of course in the assignment of parts, he took to himself the position of Herod—he was to decapitate this bill.

Mr. Dawes said the insunation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on which he based his speech, and which falled to induce him either to put in plain English or to say distinctly that he endorsed it, if it had any meaning at all is equally an insult to the Speaker of the House, to the Pennsylvania delegation and to myself, and has no justification, as you, Mr. Speaker, know, in any particular fact or lin the course of my conduct here in the fourteen years that I have occupied a seat in this House, and is unworthy of a gentleman.

Mr. Garpield, (rep.) of Ohio, said he was sorry he had not been in the hall when the gentleman from Pennsylvania alluded to him. He denied that when he asked to have order restored in order that the House might hear Mr. Dawes speak he knew what the subject of the speech was to be. As to his drawing \$3,000 for interviewing certain New York brokers, the statement was too gross to be permitted on the records of the House. Any insulation that the Committee on Banking and Currency asked or obtained money for itself, or that it was interviewing brokers as if it was a party to any scheme of brokers, was unworthy the House, unworthy the gentleman and heard what he said, and the manner in which he had said it, it would probably have saved him some little excitement.

Mr. Garrield—No excitement at all; but records are records.

are records.

Mr. Scopiello, after disclaiming any intention to reflect on the gentleman from ohio, remarked, in conclusion, that as to the use of the word "unworthy" by the gentleman from Massacausetts, he took it with the text which had always been his text, that "fathful were the wounds of a friend." That seemed to be the way in which the gentleman always signalized his friendship.

Mr. Myrks, (rop.) of Pa., next addressed the House in support of the bill.

The morning hour expired at twenty minutes of the morning hour expired at twenty minutes of

The morning hour expired at twenty minutes of two o'clock and the bill went over until the morning hour of Tuesday next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Myers in the chair, and resumed the considers

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, for ading to the Board of Visitors two Senators and three Representatives. The bill was reported to the House and was passed.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Mr. LaPlin, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of extra copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue—3,000 for the Senate 12,000 for the House and 1,000 for the Treasury Department.

mr. LAPLIN, (ep.) of x. 1., from the Committee on Printing reported a resolution for tae printing of extra copies of the Revenue—5,001 for the Senate 12,000 for the House and 1,000 for the Treasury Department.

In reporting the resolution Mr. Laplin said that he would not now enter on the general discussion of tariff and free trade; and this resolution did not by any means commit the committee to eitner an approval or disapproval of the statements and conclusions of the reports. The committee simply recognized the fact that it was a report from a regular, established officer of the government, and that, therefore, it should be printed, as it had been for the last three or four years. It was due to the people that all possible light should be thrown upon the great inhancial questions of the day. He disclaimed being influenced by any private feelings in the direction of liberal views on the one hand or of restrictive and prohibitory views on the other. He had his own personal convictions on the subject. Such was his faith in his convictions on the subject. Such was his faith in his convictions on the subject. Such was his faith in his convictions on the tariff that he was willing to meet any statement that might be made by any officer of the government on the subject. He had no fear of such statements, and when he had he contessed that the time had come to reconsider the grounds of his former fatth. He believed that his constituents would welcome the report and welcome the most thorough examination of the statements contained in it. He thought it time to protect the character of an intelligent, able and conscientious officer from that reflection which would be cast upon him by refusing to print his report.

An animated discussion arose on the resolution in which the questions of tariff and free trade were debated with the fact of the high tariff and hour, to members on both sides of the question. The printing of the report was further advocating the project being opposed by Messrs. Cake, Dickey, Maynard, McCarthy

ears of the people.

Mr. Kelley argued against printing the report, on the ground of its erroneous statements and deductions, and because it had already been printed and widely circuisted by the Free Trade League.

Mr. Dickey. (rep.) of Pa., ridiculed the pretensions of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, and had read for the amusement of the House some extracts from a work of Mr. Weils, entitled "Familiar Science."

ence."

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., said he would vote
for printing the report if the facts and figures
were not so incorrect; but he could not give the
sanction of his vote to such errors. For instance.

the tariff speeches of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kelley—The last statement is not correct.

No committee ever printed a speech of mine.

Mr. Logan—I am very much astonished at the gentleman getting up and saying that a certain thing is not correct. It is as easy to say that as anything else. I am not speaking of a committee of the House.

Mr. Kelley—No, sir, nor any other committee.

Mr. Logan—I am speaking of a republican committee, organized in the House for political purposes.

Mr. Logan—I am speaking of a republican committee, organized in the House for political purposes.

Mr. Krlley—So am I, when I deny that it ever printed one speech of mine relating to the tariff. Is did print the record of my trip through the South.

Mr. Logan—I want no controversy with the gentleman. A man who would make such a statement, in the face of the House, that knows better, can astonish nobody in oppusing the printing of this report. In conclusion he said that it was not expected that every public document abound be critically correct in every particular; but if it was correct in the main this report should be printed as a public document.

Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Ohio, was in favor of its printing, although he recognized that the report contained many errors.

Mr. Moork, (rep.) of Ill., regarded the opposition to have the report printed as showing a disposition to force on the people a system in which they did not sympathize.

Mr. Twichell, (rep.) of Mass., denied the correctness of one of Mr. Kelley's statements as to the effect of the tariff in cheapening steel rules.

Mr. Pathy presented a letter from James J. Hagerman, of Milwaukee, showing the incorrectness of Mr. Weilsy statement that pu from produced in the interior would, if the duty were wholly removed, be protected to the extent of the cost of freight at \$1 50 per ton per one hundered miles of transportation.

Mr. Lafin summed up and closed the debate,

All so per ton per one numered mines of transporta-tion.

Air. Laftin summed up and closed the debate, saying, among other things, the report called for the printing of twelve thousand copies, as against twenty thousand copies of a like report for last year, which could be executed at the expense of less than five dollars for each Senator and Representative.

The resolution was then adopted without a di-vision, and the House at half-past four o'clock addonned.

HAYTI.

An American War Steamer at Jacmel-Notice Given to the Authorities of the Lease of the Bay of Samana to the United States-The Haytien War Steamer Alex. Petion Expected There With a Delegation From Port au Prince.

Intelligence is to nand from Jacmel, by the way of Hayana, to the 26th ultimo. anchored in our harpor on the 20th uit. Shortly after the commander came on shore he proceeded held with the authorities. The object of his visit

ffect:-"That he had called in to notify the authorieffect:—"that he had called in to notify the authorities that the bay of Samana had been leased to the United States government, and that the said government had granted their protectorate to the Dominican government, and hoped that the revolutionists would not interfere with the present order of things by assisting the Cabrai party."

The steamer Alexander Petion is momentarily expected from Port au Prince, with a delegation on board, the precise nature of which has not yet transported.

Dired.

The pickets are all tendering their submission to the authorities.

Business will be resumed on Monday next and confidence is being restored.

Gold is nominally worth 400 for one dollar gold.

THE ARION'S FREISCHUETZ. rivate Performance Last Evening Before an Invited Audience. Last evening at the Academy of Music the Arton Vocal Society had the last grand rehearsal, with scenery, costumes and full chorus and orchestra, of Weber's celebrated German opera, "Der Freibefore an audience of invited friends of the society, who quite filled the parquet. also merited the name of rehearsal, for the musical director of the Arion, Professor Carl Bergmann, exercised his right to have solos, duets and even whole scenas repeated twice and three times, when, in his view, there was something wanting to perfection. There can be no doubt that the ladies and gentlemen of the Sing Academy and

wanting to perfection. There can be no doubt that the ladies and gentlemen of the Sing Academy and the Arion have done their utmost to prepare themseives for the task, and they have succeeded beyond even their own hopes and the expectation of their friends. The rendering of the vocal parts is all that can be desired. Especially, the powerful yet sweet and mellow tenor of Mr. Candidus, as Max, and the full, sonorous, metallic basso of Mr. Remmertz, as Caspar, will be most admired by the public to-night. The romanza of Max and the drinking song of Caspar are very jewels of the first act. So also are the trio of Agathe. Aenuchen and Max in the second, and the several duets and solos between Agathe and Aenuchen. The scene in the Wolf's Gien is grand, and here also the actors appear to their best advantage. The scene effects, with the sid of the latest appliances adopted in the principal theatres in Europe, are truly awe-inspiring, and in full keeping with the most vivid inagination of the fire and brimstone surroundings of his Satanic majesty, the evil spirit of destruction. If nothing untoward happens, and judging from this first performance or last renearsal yesterday, the Arion's 'Freischuetz' may now be predicted a success. Should more or less nervousness be observed in the actors it would be excusable, for the public should consider that all the representatives of the principal rôse, as well as the chorus, are amateurs and unaccustomed to the stage, except Mrs. Friderici (Agathe) and Mrs. Relack.

THE WOMAN IN RLACK

The Mystery Surrounding Balsky and the Young Widow from Middletown Partially Cleared Up-What the Country Gossips Say. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1870. Since the HERALD arrived at this place with the

account of the Bleecker street mystery the whole village has been in a state of wondering excitement. At first every one rushed to the telegraph office to find out something about the person who had received the despatch published in the HERALD. Of course they found out nothing from the operator. and must seek some new plan to develop the case. This, by book and crook, our most expert gossippers have succeeded in doing, and they tesify as follows:-They say that the "handsome young widow in black" who is now attending at the bed-side of the Russiau is Mrs. Fanny E. Coykendail, daughter of the late Dr. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing in this community during his lifetime. Sne is connected with a respectable people in this section, and it is a source of great wonder in this community how she became so intimate with Balsky. It is said, however, that Balsky has been to this village several times and was seen with her upon the streets frequently. Her history, as we have it from an authentic source is about this:—At the time of her first marriage, about ten years ago, her lather resided in Wurtsboro, Sullivan county, N. Y. About six months after her marriage her husband died, and when her parents moved to this village she came with them. She then carried on a dressmaking business until the death of her mother and father, when she was left real estate to the value of several thousand dollars, and also about three thousand dollars in other securities. After the death of ner parents she discontinued the business of dressmaking. It is said that her acquaintance with Balsky commenced only three or four months, since. During that time he has been here attending church with her, and it was generally understood among her friends that she was It is said, however, that Balaky has been to this village